prised to learn that some of our readers about town | deep and absorbing interest in the question of Southhave understood our remark that Mr. Reip declined ern Rights, and being anxious, in our deliberations to speak at the meeting at Kenansville, as meaning for their maintenance and perpetuity, to have the that that gentleman refused to participate in the pro- advice and assistance of those in whom the people ceedings of the meeting, which is not the fact; neither have placed confidence, and upon whose firmness and did we intend that our article should be so understood; and we are certain that Mr. REID did not so you will favor the meeting, to be held at the Courtunderstand it.

Correction.—Through inadvertency in copying statement of your views upon the subject before it. the proceedings of the Duplin County meeting in last week's Journal, the resolution proposing that a District Convention be held in Wilmington, was made to read the first Monday in March; it should have read the SECOND Monday. We make the correction in order that the delegates from Duplin may not be disappointed.

The Ball in Motion.

There can now be no longer any doubt that the people of North Carolina are fully aroused upon the all-absorbing subject which agitates the Union, and that, come what may, they are determined to stand by their fellow-citizens of the other Southern States. They have taken their position coolly, calmly, and resolutely, and from that position they will not recede. They love, cherish, and revere the Union, holding it more precious than life itself, but even life is not to be purchased at the expense of honor and principle-and the Union, with all its countless blessings and hallowed associations, becomes no longer valuable, when it is sought to be converted into an engine of oppression or an instrument of degradation.

The meeting, which was held in the Court-House. on Tuesday evening last, was characterized by the proper spirit. It was totally irrespective of party. It was free from anything like undue excitement. Its object was to allay sectional feeling, not to arouse it, and the addresses delivered on the occasion also partook of the pervading spirit of the hour. There was no angry or sweeping denunciations of the North, but a clear, simple, and dispassionate statement of the position which affairs have assumed, and of the course which a defence of her own honor and interests requires the South to pursue.

The organization of the meeting will be found reported in the official proceedings. The address of Mr. Potter, on taking the Chair, was, indeed, "lucid and expressive," and the short speech of Mr. Toole was appropriate and to the point. During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. REID was called upon, and responded in an eloquent address of some twenty minutes in length, forcibly recounting the long series of insults and aggressions to which the South has been subjected, and showing the necessity of united action at the present time.

After the presentation of the resolutions, Hon. ROBERT STRANGE-who had attended the meeting at the written request of several of our most influential citizens of both parties-being called upon, made a most eloquent address. It was such an address as might have been expected from a Southern statesman and a friend of the Union, and met with the unanimous approval of the meeting; indeed, we have Sterling B. Everitt, David Reid, Esq., Capt. Wm. C. heard but one opinion expressed in regard to it—that at was just what it ought to have been-just what the occasion called for. Judge S. showed that the resolutions were based upon love and respect for the Union. That every one felt that if the threatened aggressions upon Southern rights were carried into effect, no earthly power could prevent a dissolution -no Southern man, not recreant to all honor and principle, could wish to prevent it. That, therefore, it behooved the Southern people, if they desired to preserve the Union intact, to take such action as would tend to prevent the consummation of measures which must inevitably result in disunion. He believed that nothing but the exhibition of a firm and avert this calamity. That it was their imperative much as possible, their mischief. duty to adopt some means for the promotion of union and concert of action at this crisis; and that no means appeared so likely to effect that desirable end as the holding of the proposed Convention at Nashville, to the South, who could speak authoritatively to the North, and present to them the ultimatum of the South-the final issue upon which the Union must stand or fall. He spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the Union of the States-of the proud name of an American citizen-of the glorious recollections of a common country and a common origin—and painted, in vivid colors, the terrible consequences of disunion, which he prayed God to avert, but which he said the South must be prepared to meet, if she were not willing to be sunk into the state of a colony or depensufficient love for the Union-sufficient justice and patriotism among the people of the Northern States to repudiate the dictation of fanatics or demaits compromises. He felt that it was a most painful crisis, but he had few fears for the result. In conclusion, Judge STRANGE took occasion to ad

minister a well-merited rebuke to those demagogues at the South, as well as at the North, who, in order to gain a little petty popularity, are willing to array one section against another, and to denounce every man who does not reside in the same section with themselves. Such men are more dangerous than open enemies. The South is in the minority; her sole reliance is in the constitution. Is she, then, to reject with scorn, or treat with cold distrust, the of justice and love for the Union proffered friendship of any man, simply because he happens to reside North of Mason and Dixon's line, and does not entertain the same views on the subject of slavery that she does? Certainly not. The question should not be-Is a man a friend of the South or of the institution of slavery? But is he a friend of The constitution-is he willing to abide by its compromises -is he willing to let us alone? Unquestionably an incalculable amount of injury has been done ard, John Legwyn, John D. Jones, Benj. Hallett, Jas. Garto the South by the indiscreet or hot-headed zeal of rason, Thos. H. Williams, Wm. S. Larkins, Reuben Hallett, ome of its real or pretended friends.

The ball is now in motion—the people have taken this matter in hand-and we feel certain that the meetings held in Duplin and in this County will be responded to throughout the length and breadth of kirk, Jas. Kerr, Geo. Fennell, James Harrell, Edmund A. the State. Even those who might, under other cir- Hawes, Joel L. Moore, Cornelius Murphy, Jno. Eakins, Wm. cumstances, have entertained doubts in regard to the expediency of holding a Convention, are convinced that since the other States of the South have moved in this matter, it would not do for North Carolina to stand alone, in apparent opposition, and thus strengthen the hands of her enemies.

FARMERS' DEPOT .- We would respectfully call attention to the extensive assortment of Farming Utensils to be had at the Store of Mr. ALEX. McRAE, Jr., South side of Market-street. See advertisement.

SUPERIOR COURT .- An extra term of the Superior Court of New Hanover, has been held in this town during the present week-the Court is now in Session. His honor Judge BAILEY presiding. The civil docket alone is on trial.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.-It is said that an at tempt will be made in the Legislature of the State of Michigan, to have the instructions in regard to slavery rescinded. Upon this depends whether Gen'l Cass will or will not resign his seat as one of the Senators from that State.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 29th, 1850. Hon. ROBERT STRANGE-Dear Sir: The undersign-Misconstruction .- We have been somewhat sur- ed, citizens of the County of New Hanover, feeling a moderation we can rely, respectfully request that House this evening, with your presence, and with a With much respect, we are, dear sir, yours, &c.,

W. LATIMER, THOS. H. WRIGHT, JAS. H. DICKSON, OWEN FENNELL JAS. T. MILLER, N. N. NIXON, W. C. BETTENCOURT, N. M. HILL, MILES COSTIN, JOHN A. DAVIS, JOHN SWANN.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29th, 1850. ery flattering request that I should attend the meetthe same time, I am free to say that I consider the pay any attention to President making. subject one of the deepest importance, and that it is now assuming an aspect to call for great deliberation on the part of all the real friends of Southern Rights, and that no man who may be present where the sub-

Most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen, ROBERT STRANGE. Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, and others.

Southern Rights Meeting. WILMINGTON, January 29th, 1850. The papers of the town having announced that a out distinction of party, would be held at the Court- flow into her lap." House, in this place, this evening, to consider the bled at the time and place designated.

SAMUEL R. POTTER, Esq., was called to the Chair and in a lucid and impressive manner explained the object of the meeting.

Dr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT and W. C. were requested to act as Secretaries.

Mr. HENRY I. Toole having addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible speech, moved

That the Chair appoint a Committee of six individuals to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The chair appointed Dr. Howard, Col. W. N. Peden, Gen. L. H. Marsteller,

was added to the Committee.

he progress of fanaticism, and political dishonesty at the an atrocious Legislature. North, and of excitement at the South, on the subject of sla-

cessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt lowa, a few years since, in an ox-team such discreet measures as may avert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, and excitement; or, united front, on the part of the Southern people, could if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, as

3. Resolved, That the Union of the States is not less dear for colored children, with 4,906 pupils. and important to us politically, than is life individually, and we will, therefore maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of

be composed of the mildest, calmest, and best men of vidual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence, in the dissolution of the Union and the bloody consequences likely to flow therefrom.

5. Resolved, That in the hope that it will lead to some peaceful and honorable result for the preservation of the Union; and if that may not be, in any event, to a perfect unanimity of action in the Southern States, we recommend that a convention of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts in this State, be holden in Raleigh, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of considering this subject, and of appointing two Delegates from the State at large to cy of the North. He believed that there was yet represent North Carolina in the Convention appointed to be holden at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday of June next, and that delegates be appointed for each Congressional District in this State, by Conventions holden in said Districts. to represent said Districts in the said Convention to be holgogues, and preserve the constitution by respecting den at Nashville, and in the Convention to be held at Raleigh. Chairman of this meeting to attend the District Convention to be holden in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March

> 7. Resolved, That the Chairman also be authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of Thirteen to be called a

The Resolutions were then received and submitted to the consideration of the meeting.

The Hon. Rob't STRANGE and DAVID REID, Esq., by able and eloquent argument, sustained the Resolutions, showing that they were based upon motives

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted. In accordance with the sixth Resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, viz :

Messrs. P. K. Dickinson, Joseph Smith, Owen Holmes, T. D. Meares, Griffith J. McRee, Thos. Loring, Geo. Davis, Stephen P. Polley, John C. Wood, Thos. H. Wright, Nicholas N. Nixon, Edward St. George, Joseph M. Foy, John Howohn Jones, Jas. P. Moore, John McAuslan, Jas. McIntyre Sam'l Player, Amos Rochelle, John P. Bannerman, Samuel Black, John Shepard, David McIntyre, Isham Armstrong, Norman Lane, Daniel Futrel, Levin Lane, Albert G. Hall, Alex. Lamont, Jas. B. Pigford, Thos. H. Tate, Bryan New-S. Pridgen, Simon Lewis, and Sylvanus F. Wilson.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee of Vigilance, viz:

Messrs. John S. James, Peter M. Walker, Edward Kidder Frederick Sullivan, Jethro Ballard, Levi A. Hart, Cornelius Myers, Oscar G. Parsley, Henry Nutt, Wm. N. Peden, John C. Bowden, L. H. Marsteller, and Samuel Potter.

Dr. A. J. DEROSSET, Jr., submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman forward a copy of the proeedings of the meeting to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before each

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, for his able and highly satisfactory address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication.

On motion of T. D. MEARES, Esq., it was Resolved. That the Chairman be requested to forward copies of these proceedings to the National Intelligencer and Washington Union, with the request that they would publish them; and that Editors be requested to publish the same in

the several papers of this State. The proceedings of the meeting, while they evinced ult. John goes for Union.

a devoted attachment to the Union, exhibited a unity of disposition and a firm and solemn resolve to sustain to the letter the spirit of the Resolutions of the Committee.

SAMUEL R. POTTER, Chairman. T. H. WRIGHT, Secretaries.

W. C. BETTENCOURT, DEEP RIVER .- From a publication made by B. I. mercial,) we are gratified to learn that the whole line of improvement, from Fayetteville to Hancock's Lands. Mill, in Moore county, is under contract, and that bonds have been given for the execution of the work according to the provisions of the charter. It is contemplated to complete the work as far up as Haywood, by next Christmas; and the instalments have company,-punctuality, on the part of the stockhol- the proposed work. ders, will therefore be required.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY .- A portion of the Indiana Democracy has nominated Gen. Joseph GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received your LANE, of that State, as a candidate for the Presidencv in 1852. Gen. LANE, it will be remembered, was ng to be held at the Court-House this evening, on appointed Governor of the Oregon Territory by Presithe subject of Southern Rights, and give my views dent Polk, and recalled by President TAYLOR. He in relation thereto. In reply, I have to express my is a native of this State, and has figured successively regret that I have not given to the subject such con- as the Captain of a flat-boat, and of a steamboat—as sideration as would entitle anything I might say to a farmer and as a merchant—and finally as a Brigaany respect; I will yet do myself the pleasure of at- dier General in Mexico, where his daring exploits tending the meeting, with the hope that I may be won him the appellation of the "MARION" of the pared the necessity of obtruding my undigested war. Gen. Lane is a man of talents and education houghts upon its members, but may be permitted to but such a movement is premature. The public mind be a mere listener to what may be said by others. At is too much occupied with a more pressing matter to

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The Cheraw Gazette, in noticing the late efforts of our citizens in aid of this Road, says that "the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity have sided with a ject is under discussion, ought to be backward in liberality above all graise. They have set an examdoing all in his power that may tend to prevent rash- ple which we hope to see emulated by those interes-We know of no community which has made such exdent that when the main Road with its branch to that this bill would speedily become a law. this place, is completed, that a stream of prosperity, meeting of the citizens of New Hanover county, with- which will utterly astonish the most sanguine, will

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD .- The report of the present critical attitude of affairs in reference to the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, subject of Slavery-a large and intelligent portion just published, shows the receipts and expenditures of the citizens, from every part of the county, assem- of the Road, for the two years ending December 31st, 1848, and December 31st, 1849, respectively, to have

Deen:	
Receipts for 1848\$800,073 Expenditures do	54 79
Net profit for 1848\$401,270	75
Receipts for 1849	16 74
Net profit for 1849	42

Showing an increase of net profit over the prece ding year to the amount of \$27,198 27.

AN ODD EXPRESSION .-- Gov. FISH, in his late mes sage to the Legislature of New York, used the following strange phrase :-- "Upon the outbreak of the On motion of Dr. Everitt, the Hon. Rob't Strange | Asiatic cholera within our State, in pursuance of the authority conferred by an act of the Legislature, The Committee, after a brief absence, submitted passed at the last session, I issued a proclamation on through the Chairman, Dr. Everitt, the following the 5th of June last," &c., thereby plainly intimating journed. that "the disease" broke out "in pursuance of au-1. Resolved, That we have witnessed with much anxiety | thority conferred by an act of the Legislature." What

Mr. THURSTON, the delegate in Congress from Oregon, drove himself and family out there from

SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK .- In New York there are 11,191 public schools, with 778,309 pupils, and 1893 private schools, with 72,785 pupils; besides 35 schools

Goop .- The Legislature of Pennsylvania has refused by a vote of 46 nays to 40 ayes to pass resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. Good for the old KEYSTONE.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The septennial returns of taxables in each county in Pennsylvania. has just been completed, and shows an aggregate of 486,733 taxables, which the Philadelphia Bulletin says is equivalent to a population of 2,677,000.

DEBT OF TEXAS.—It appears from the official re port, that the present debt of Texas amounts to about Twelve Millions of Dollars, a sum which her public lands are sufficient to pay more than twice over.

MEDICAL EXAMINER. - We have received from the publishers, Messrs. LINDSAY & BLACKISTON, of Philadelphia, the January number of this publication, being the first number of the sixth volume. We are not, of course, competent to judge of the merits of a high standing of its Editor and Contributors, we 6. Resolved, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the should suppose that it would afford a valuable record real Government.

Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that this acknowledgment of the Resolved, That in order that the Resolved of the of Medical Science, and as such be highly useful to the active practitioner. Terms, \$3 per annum, in

We are pleased to observe that our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Observer virtually takes ground in favor of the sending of delegates to the Southern Convention. In an article upon this subject in the last Observer, after noticing the meeting at Duplin, and the call for a meeting in this county,

"We presume that a meeting will be held in this lace during the ensuing Special Term of the Supeior Court. It is proper that it should be so. For, whatever doubts may be entertained of the useful ness of a Southern Convention, No. Carolina should may further wise counsels, or assist to defeat rash surance.

Depend upon it, this matter is bound to go through Spring Terms of the Superior Court. The Judges of the Superior Court have arranged

to ride the circuits for the Spring term as follows:

Edenton. Judge Ellis, 2. Newbern, Bailey, Manly, 3. Raleigh, 4. Hillsborough Battle, 5. Wilmington, " Settle, " Dick, 6. Salisbury. 7. Morganton Caldwell In this, the fifth Judicial district, the terms will ommence at the times noted below county on the 21st February In Moore " Montgomery 28th " Stanly 4th March " Anson 11th " Richmond 18th " Robeson 25th " Bladen 1st April. 8th " Columbus 15th " Brunswick

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The new Brig "John Dawson," commenced taking in her cargo, consisting of Pitch Pine Lumber, on Wednesday last. She is to sail for California in a few days. Success attend her and

22d

29th

6th May.

" New Hanover

" Cumberland

" Sampson

Thirty-First Congress-First Session. Monday, January 28, 1850.

SENATE. Howze, Esq., Treasurer of the Cape Fear and Deep also in favor of setting apart a portion of the public ever, given a most eloquent and interesting extract River Navigation Company, (in Thursday's Com- domain for the Hungarian refugees. Ordered to be from the speech, in which Gen. Cass comments very

asking to be employed to execute an equestrian statue. in bronze, of Gen. George Washington.

been fixed so as to meet the contracts made by the and reputation of the artist, and of the propriety of gislation over the territories, and that by the theory

the Committee on Printing.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill for the relief of the bondsmen of the German case, Congress had, with the tacit consent of the peo-Central Government, in the matter of the steamer ple, exercised the power of organizing territorial United States." The Special Committee on the census reported a consequently the power, ceased.

bill for taking the seventh census, which was read twice and made the special order of the day for domestic relations, of which slavery is one, General and successes. Thursday at one o'clock.

bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

the bill, addressed the Senate at some length in its | what particular would the claim of the American favor, showing the constitutional ground upon which Congress differ from it? In either case, it was the it was founded, and the justice and necessity of its assertion of the power to bind a people by the laws enactment. He spoke of the immense loss to which of a body in whose deliberations they had no voice. the Southern States, and especially the frontier He considered the attempt to exercise such power by Southern States. were annually subjected, by the es- the passage of the Wilmot Proviso as both unconsticape of their slaves into the contiguous non-slave- tutional and inexpedient. But to the extract : holding States, and the failure of the latter to surrender them as required by the constitution. He the public, as that of Wilmington. Will not such said that unless some such law was passed, Maryexertions and such sacrifices secure their just reward? land, Virginia, and the other border States, would We hope and trust they will. Indeed, we feel confi- be forced to adopt a system of reprisals. He hoped

> Mr. Seward gave notice that he would, at the proper time, propose to amend the bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a series kept a diary of passing events, and a portion of this South; and that every thing unpropitious and dishonof restrictions and obstructions, which would effect record of daily occurrences has been recently taken tually preclude any possibility of ever enforcing the from the depository, where it had better been shieldconstitutional provision.

that it be printed. Seward a scoring, scarcely less severe than that tion would be ruinous to the rising hopes of the aspiring Senator from New York. Mr. Foote continued for some time in a strain of bitter irony, to show up Seward, who seems to be his "favorite aversion," as he seldom omits an opportunity to place him in a ri-

After some little discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and after a short time so spent, ad- for the opinions of others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in the reception of petitions and memorials. The only thing of any interest to our readers, which we find in the proceedings, is contained in the following resolutions, for the introduction of which Mr. Disney asked the unanimous consent of the House.

The resolutions were then read for information, as

Whereas, the time has arrived when a just regard for the and accurate definition of the legislative power of the General Government over the people of any Territory which either now belongs to the United States, or hereafter may be acquiseat of Government is necessary to the unembarrassed deliberations of Congress, and is obviously required by the dignity and necessities of the Government, while the fundamenta mand the sacrifice of either the power of the Government of the people's rights; because they each may be respected by retroceding the District and selecting some other, where, by agreement, such questions may be permanently settled, and thus the interests of the Government the sentiments of the

it is the especial duty of the American people to vindicate this great truth, it is hereby declared that the people of every separate community, whether they do or do not reside in a Territory belonging to the United States, possess and have a native and inherent right to frame their own domestic laws, and to establish their own local governments in all cases purely professional work of this kind, but from the where the provisions of such laws and the character of such

> people's rights may forever remain in force, the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare and report to the House, with proper limitations in gard to the territorial extent of each community, a suitable provision for an amendment to the Constitution of the United tates, which shall ingraft on that instrument an explicit eclaration of the foregoing principles as an organic law.
>
> Resolved, That the will of the people of the District of columbia of right ought at all times to govern the action of ongress in relation to the existence of slavery within its

The resolution having been read-Objections were made to its introduction So the resolution was not received.

FIRE IN NEW YORK .- An extensive fire occurred in hood were destroyed. The loss is said to amount to not be absent from such a one, since it is to be. She \$300,000, of which the greater part is covered by in-

> By request, we copy from the Commercial, the follow-Cotillon Party which took place at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. No doubt things we done up brown: Resolved That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to the orthy hosts of the Carolina Hotel, Messrs. Wood & Fanning, and their able assis ant, Mr. Montgomery, for the sump and elegant entertainment served up on the occasion.

Resolved further, If that be a sample of the Fanning we may get when they Wood-up, why then Mr. Montgomery, go ahead; because, that "Chicken-Salad" and the other "Fixins" can't be beaten in the Old North State, or any State farther north. MISSOURI .- A writer in the London Daily News thus expresses his opinion of the future of this great

"Missouri is to the west what the west will become to the rest of the confederacy. Should the Pacific States remain part and parcel of the republic, it will be impossible, for any great length of time, to continue to administer the federal government at Washington. So vast a system must have a more central point around which to revolve. The seat of government will be removed further into the interior.—

ment will be removed further into the interior.—

ment will be removed further into the interior.—

The seat of government at wash which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. In passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion as so totally merged in passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdprovided as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdpillar in the edifice of your transmitted as you one peoin passion all the reasoning faculties of these slaveholdprovided as you on people as you on peo There are other considerations than that of mere internal convenience which will influence such a movement. In a military point of view, the banks of the Potomac have already been proved to be an insecure of port of your tranquility at had come to a conclusion in home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which conscious of inconsistency.— Potomac have already been proved to be an insecure position for the capital. On either bank of the Upper Mississippi it would be inaccessible to all the fleets and armies in the world. Everything points to St. Louis as the future capital. Commercially speaking, it is the internal entrepot of the West."

Cure for Bed Bugs.—Many persons complain of being pestered by bed bugs; but it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your

California in a few days. Success attend her and her enterprising owner, Mr. Miles Costin, in the enterprise. We hope soon to have the pleasure of handling some of the "dust."

I being pestered by bed bugs; but it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt and cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered with it. On coming to bite you, the bugs will stick fast in the molasses and you can kill them all in the morning.

Solution of the strip off your shirt and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously,) directed, it for slavery, and dominion for solution of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the in the morning.

General Cass' Speech. We had intended to have given in the present No. of the Journal, a synopsis of the great constitutional Various resolutions and petitions were presented, argument against the Wilmot Proviso, delivered last chiefly of a private character. Mr. Seward present- week in the Senate of the United States, by General ed the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Cass; but the proceedings of the Southern Rights New York, asking for the passage of a law for giv- meeting in this town, have occupied the space which ing lar 1, in limited quantities, to actual settlers, and we hoped to devote to that object. We have, howprinted and referred to the Committee on Public severely upon certain passages in Mr. Adams' Diary. which has just been published. His concluding re-Mr. Cooper presented a petition of - Crawford, marks in this connection do honor to his head and heart as a man, a statesman, and an American citi- this you have every inducezen. The argument of his speech is close, logical, Mr. C. accompanied the memorial with some re- and we think conclusive. He assumes the ground marks in favor of its prayer. He spoke of the skill that the Constitution gives Congress no power of leof our Government Congress can possess no powers, al capacity, must always ex-The motion to print the memorial was referred to except such as are specially delegated; and that no implied power can be carried beyond the necessity derived from local of

The idea that Congress could interfere with the counsels and joint efforts—of brethren, has ravened as a Cass considered on a par with the claim of Great The Senate took up the order of the day, being the Britain to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over her Colonies. The claim of the British Parliament was re-Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who originally introduced garded as tyranny, and produced the revolution, -in

"While it is admitted that the ordinance of 1787 was "passed by the old Congress of the confederation without authority from the States," it is contenness on the one hand, or dangerous concession on the ted in the construction of the branch to this place. spoke of the vexations, annoyances and insults to ded, not that the clause respecting "debts and enwhich a Southern citizen was subjected, who might gagements" confirmed it, but that it "had been taertions-such sacrifices to promote the prosperity of attempt to recover his property in a free State. He citly confirmed by the adoption of the present constitution, and the authority given to Congress in it to make needful rules and regulations for the Terri-

> These are the views bequeathed to us by an eminent citizen, who, after filling the office of President of the United States, was taken away in the midst of his labors, as the ancient warriors fell, with their harness upon them. It has been long known that he ed by time and dust, than exposed to the light of day by a member of his family. How often has the The amendment having been read, Mr. S. moved memory of distinguished men been injured by the zeal of indiscreet friends, who, instead of going back- Marshall, and Monroe, and Jackson, and-above all Upon this motion, Mr. Foote took occasion to give ward with a garment to cover them, reveal their in- and beyond all -of Washington; and upon the land firmities to the curiosity of the world? This revela- of a host of other statesmen and warriors, as true tion will add nothing to the claims (and they are and tried as in field or cabinet ever maintained the which he administered to him on account of his defence of Webb. He hoped, for the sake of Mr. Sew- sideration of his countrymen, founded upon his serard's reputation, that the amendment would not be vices, his talents, his acquirements, and his unimprinted, for it bore upon the face of it such marks of peached probity. Strong prejudices, not to say bitter ones, and a temperament often ill-regulated and low demagogueism and pettifogging craft—such a always excitable, too frequently interfered, especialtotal disregard of truth and honor-that its publica- ly when men and measures were closely connected, with that calm investigation so essential to the exercise of a correct judgment. This contemporaneous ecord of his feelings and opinions exhibits these traits of character in bold relief, and is, indeed, a melancholy proof that a vigorous intellect may be overshadowed by strange aberrations, and rendered useless, and sometimes dangerous, by wayward views, originating in passing impressions, and maintained with characteristic tenacity, and with little respect

In this diary, the compromise by which the constitution was established, and without which it could never have been established, is denounced as "the bargain between freedom and slavery," and it is pronounced "morally and politically vicious," with various harsh epithets and illogical deductions, little creditable to the judgment of the writer at any time, at least at all at that time, considering the position in the Government he then occupied, and the acknowledged claims he had to still higher distinction.

This condemnation of the constitution as morally vicious, is left upon record by a statesman who sought and enjoyed the confidence of his country in many stations of high honor and responsibility-in more, indeed, perhaps, than any other man of the past generation; whose services commenced about the commencement of the present Government, and continterminated by death. At the very time he thus embodied this opinion of the constitution, he was the second officer of the Executive Department of the Government, and became, ere long, the first; and in each of these capacities, as in many a preceding one, he voluntarily assumed, under the most solemn sanction, the obligation to support this constitution, thus stamped with the charge of moral and political vice. take no pleasure in the expression of these views. But the document has been given to the country, and, regret it as we may and must, it has already passed into history; and, like all the other materials of which history is composed, it cannot escape the scrutiny, nor will escape the censure, of an age like Nor should it be. Its tone of moral sentiment bad. The doctrine and the example are bad. That the constitution is a vicious instrument, is an opinion, it seems to me, that no right-minded American can hold. That its honors and emoluments may be sought and enjoyed, and its obligations assumed by him who considers it liable to this grave censure, is certainly not reconcilable with any elevated standard of morality; nor is the opinion or the example by which position is held under such circumstances calculated to produce a salutary impression upon the American youth. I am sorry to say there are other positions of this resuscitated paper equally obnoxious job office to the censure of patriotism and of good taste. How different are its tone and temper from that legacy of true wisdom and patriotism, the Farewell Addressa monument of high moral and political feeling, and of affectionate interest, as well as practical wisdom, such as no other citizen ever bequeathed to his coun-

The one appeals to the better feelings of our na ture—to he common "name of American"—and bids us hold on "to the unity of Government which con-New York on Saturday last, by which a large Soap stitutes us one people," by all the motives that bemanufactory, and 130 other houses in the neighbor- long to the past and the present—to common exertions crowned with success, and to common hopes as bright as, in the providence of God, were ever offered to any people. It warns us also of the mischief of sectional prejudices, and of the danger of sectional questions, which "tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection." And that voice, which now comes to us from the tomb, should speak in trumpet tones to ev- she has made up her mind to say she won't." ery American heart, when it calls upon us to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to attende one portion of our country from the rest, or to of having been introduced, with Mrs. Bannister, to a various parts."

ancient Egyptian records, till its language was lost, in the veins of her visiters served to wash out every than have been thus exposed to the light of day. I other stain they might have in their characters or will place in contact, and that will place in contrast, escutcheons. After the presentation had taken place, a few passages from the Farewell Address and from the lady asked a wit of the day, who was present: the Diary of Mr. Adams, and close this ungrateful topic with a few remarks: THE FAREWELL ADDRESS. MR. ADAMS'S DIARY.
"The progress of this dis-The unity of government,

which constitutes you one peo- cussion has so totally merged

tional Union to your collective and individual happiness; admit that slavery is an evil.

They disclaim all participation in the introduction of it. attachment to it, accustoming and cast it all upon the shoulyourself to think and speak of ders of our old grandam Brits as of the palladium of your tain. But, when probed to ty; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; dis-countenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abanloned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of very attempt to alienate any the rest, or to enfecble the saered ties which now link to- cious, inconsistent with the gether the various parts. For principles upon which alone

ment of sympathy and inter- fied; cruel and oppressive, by choice of a common country, by pledging the faith of free-that country has a right to dom to maintain and perpetconcentrate The name of American, which ter; and grossly unequal and alt the just pride of patriotwhich creates it. From the absolute necessity of the difference, you have the same but for whom their masters governments, but this being done, the necessity, and and triumphed together; the this slare representation has independence and liberty you governed the Union. Benjapossess are the work of joint

In the abstract the the quick upon it, they show at the bottom of their soul pride and vain glory in their very condition of masterdon The impression produced upon my mind by the progress this discussion is, that the bargain between freedom and slavery, contained in the con

our Revolution can be justi Citizens by birth or receting the chains of slavery uate the tyranny of the masimpolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies to be kept in subjection, property to be secured or restored their owners, and persons no! n a common cause, fought The consequence has been, that ommon dangers, sufferings, wolf; in the morning he has devoured the prey, and at night he has divided the spoil.

It would be no difficult matter to prove, by reviewing the history of the Union unmost everything, which has contributed to the honor and welfare of the nation, has been accomplished in despite of them, or forced upon them, and that everything unpropitious and dishonorable, inclu-ding the blunders and follies of their adversaries, may be

He is unworthy of the name of American, who does not feel at his heart's core the difference between the ofty patriotism and noble sentiments of one of these -: but I will not say what the locuments and occasion would justify. I will only say, and that is enough, the other -, for it is another

"Benjamin, portioned above his brethren, has revened as a wolf; in the morning he has devoured the prey, and at night he has divided the spoils." So much for Scripture and patriotism. When translated into lain English, this means that the South has fattened upon the North, as the wolf is gorged with his prey! Lest the apologue should not be sufficiently clear, we are told that almost every thing which has contributed to the honor and the welfare of the nation has been accomplished by the North in despite of the orable, including the blunders and follies of their ad-

versaries, may be traced to the South And this judgment is pronounced upon the land of Patrick Henry, and Jefferson, and Laurens, and Rutledge, and Sumter, and Marion, and Madison, and country ever encountered and survived.

And yet almost all of good that has been gained by our country has been gained by the North, in dispite all our misfortunes, and upon their adversaries all their blunders and follies! I suppose this word "adversaries," in the vocabulary of Mr. Adams, means the other portions of the Union

Now, sir, I am not going to mete out to the various regions of this broad land the share of each in the wonderful career in all the elements of power and prospery into which we have entered, and have, indeed, far advanced. The glory belongs equally to all, and all have equally contributed to obtain it .-And still less will I undertake seriously to refute a proposition which, if the refutation is not in the heart of an American, he is faithless to the common deeds of the past, and to the common hopes of the future.

I am no panegyrist of the South. It needs none. I am a Northern man by birth, a Western man by the habits and associations of half a century : but I am an American above all. I love the land of my forefathers. I revere the memory of the Pilgrims for all they did and suffered in the great cause of human rights, political and religious. And I am proud of that monument which time and labor have built up to their memory-the institutions of New-Englanda memorial of departed worth as noble and enduring structible. But, while I feel thus, I should despise myself if any narrow prejudices or intemperate passions should blind my eyes to the intelligence and patriotism of other sections of our united country; to their glorious deeds, to their lofty sentiments, to their high names, and to those sacred aspirations, common to them and to us, for the perpetuity and prosperity of this great confederation, which belong to the past to the present, and to the future; and whose feelings and opinions are brought here and reflected here by a representation in this hall and in the other, which now occupies and has always occupied as high a position as that held by any other portion of the Union -a representation which does honor to our country in all that is of worth to man, and dignity to human

HE FIXES 'EM .- A quack advertises to cure, among other incurable diseases. Marcobozzaris, Abdelkader, Hippotamous, Potato-Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflammation of the Adominable Regions, Ager Fits, Shaking Quaker Visits, and all kind of Anniversary.

THE PRESS IN CALIFORNIA.—Capt. J. M. SCOFIELD that WM. FAULKNER, publisher of the Pacific News, has already made \$25,000 by printing that sheet only a few months, and asks \$15,000 for one third of the concern. His expenses are at the rate of \$45,000 a year. He keeps his press running constantly, employs two sets of hands, and has ordered from the States a steam press and apparatus for an extensive

ALABAMA.—The foreign debt of Alabama is estimated at \$6,693,888 88; home debt, \$1,914,307 77; total, \$8,607,196 65. The annual interest on the debt is \$352,627 70; the expenses of the government, \$97,678; total annual outlay, \$150,305 70.

The Brooklyn Advertiser is responsible for the fol-

owing outrageous paragraph "Dip the Atlantic ocean dry with a teaspoonstop this journal from going ahead-twist your heel into the toe of your boot-make postmasters perform send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars get astride of a gossamer and chase a cometwhen a rain storm is coming down like the cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella -choke a mosquito with a brickbat-in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible, to be possible, but never coax a woman to say she will, when

RESPECTABILITY. - Bannister used to tell a story weaken the various ties which now bind together the elderly lady of exceedingly "high notions." not im-The other — but I will not speak of it as I might well do. Better that it had been entembed, like the well do. Better that it had been entombed, like the proud and plaugy poor;" and a drop of noble blood

"Who are the Bannisters? Are they of good fa-"Yes," said the wit, "very good, indeed; they are closely conceted with the Stairs." "Oh!" said Lady Lucretia, "a very ancient fa-

mily of Ayrshire-and dates back to 1450. I am deighteed to see your friends." From the New Orleans Crescent.

Lines to a Young Lady. When your eyes have forgotten the smile they new wear; When care shall have shadowed thy beautiful brow; When thy hopes and thy roses together lie dead, And thy heart turns back, pining, to days that are fled, Then wilt thou remember what now seems to pass Then wilt thou remember what now seems to pass
Like the moonlight on water, the breath-stain on glass.
Oh, lady, the lovely and youthful, to thee
How rose-touched the page of the future will be!
By the past, if thou judge it, how little is there
But flowers that flourish, but hopes that are fair!
And what is thy present!—a Southern sky's spring,
With the fealings and fancies like birds on the wing.
As the rose by the fountain flings down on the wave
Its blushes, forgetting its glass is its grave,
So the heart sheds its colors in life's early hour—
But the heart has its fading as well as the flower:
The charming light darkens, the rose leaves are gone,
And life, like the fountain, floats celerless on!